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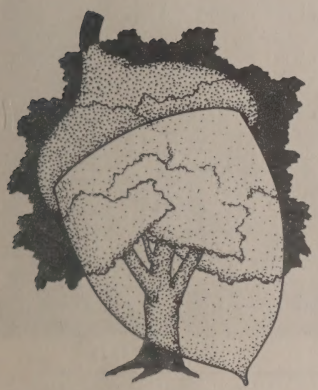
1952

ANNUAL

REPORT



"Make no little plans;
they have no magic
to stir men's blood,
and probably will not
themselves be realized."

Volume 2 - Number 4

November 1952

THE NATURE CONSERVANCY
1840 MINTWOOD PLACE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 9, D. C.

PRAIRIE HILLS

ABOUT A CENTURY AGO rolling gravelly hills bordering the Rock River valley in northern Illinois supported luxuriant prairie vegetation. From early spring until late fall a continuous pageant of life and color swept across the prairie hills. As the meadowlark sang away the winter cold, the wind flowers pushed their fuzzy buds up to burst into flowers of delicate purple. The shooting stars and a host of others followed them. In the fall the rusty red of bluestem grass formed a background for deep blue prairie gentians, brilliant yellow goldenrods, purple asters, and blazing stars.

What has become of this magnificent natural community, the product of unending centuries? Has man destroyed it all?

This particular type occupied a narrow strip of exposed hills about ten miles long. Here it totaled somewhat less than two thousand acres. Small patches of it probably crowned other gravel hills in the Middle West. Because this land was rougher and more gravelly than surrounding areas, farmers didn't plow all of it. What wasn't plowed was grazed, and grazed heavily. Bluegrass crept up the draws. Milkweed and thistles invaded the prairie sod as it became thin. But the native plants hung on. In recent years the city has drawn nearer. The cattle are gone. This is now residential real estate. It must not look like a cow pasture if it is to bring a good price. The few acres that remain have been given a last respite before oblivion. Year by year since the cattle have gone, the prairie has grown towards its old grandeur. It still shows the scars of abuse, but it is again beautiful prairie.

The final threat grows closer. These hills make an attractive place to live. Houses are springing up in ever-increasing numbers. In some parts they are elegant ranch houses; in others, trailers and shacks. In either case, the results are the same. The owner destroys the prairie "weeds" to make room for his back yard. The home of the wind flowers becomes somebody's petunia patch!

Some prairie still remains. It is a wonderful place for field trips by school children from the nearby city. Can we save it? The owner of one tract knows of its natural value. He's a business man, though, and is equally aware of its real estate value. He's willing to give the prairie a break, but he has to provide for his family, too.

* * * * * * * *

We could repeat this story a thousand times. The magnolia bogs of Maryland, the cedar ridges of southern Ohio, the pinyon forest of northern Colorado, the sugar pines of California —all face a similar fate. Only one thing can save them: the concerted action of those who care.

That is why the Nature Conservancy exists.

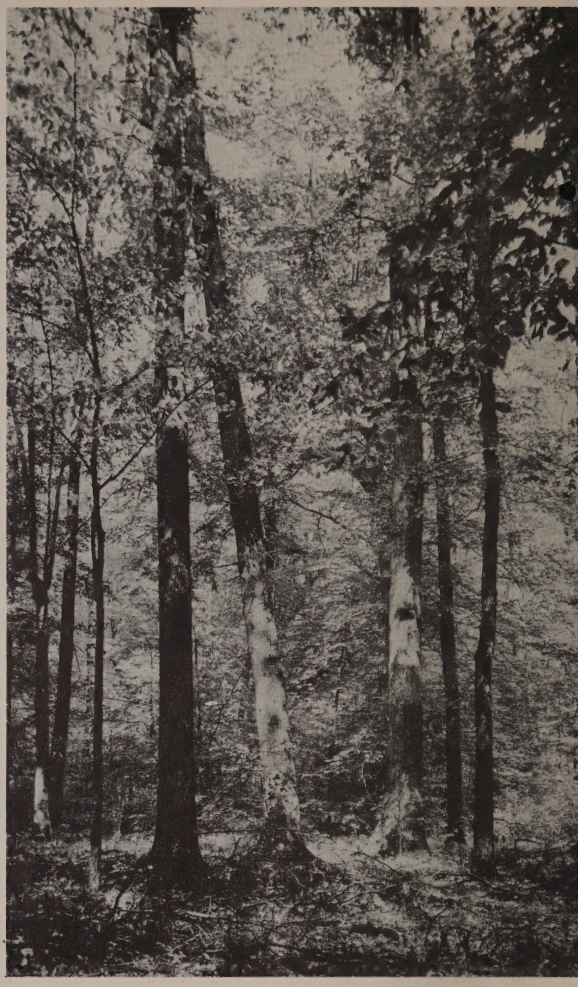
VALUES OF NATURE RESERVES

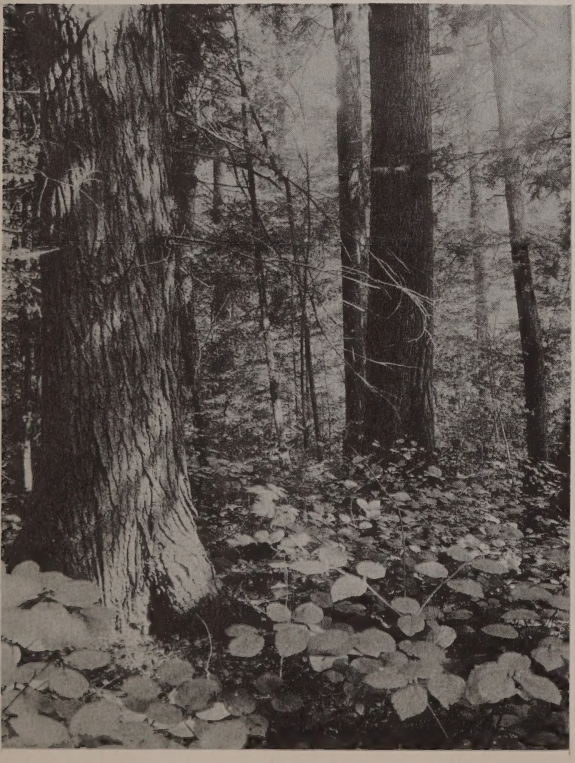
Nature reserves have great value. They are literally living museums of the primeval world. Their value is of exactly the same sort as the value inherent in any museum, but it is even greater, for they preserve the living world itself. Some of the specific uses of such areas are as follows:

* Basic scientific research. Basic research in many fields of biology is dependent on the existence of natural areas. This includes especially such fields as ecology and taxonomy. Even the "laboratory" branches of biology such as physiology and genetics find such areas of value.

* Land-use research. Scientists need natural tracts as "check areas" or experimental "controls" by which to gauge the effects of farming, forestry, and other uses of the land. These check areas can help us learn better ways to use our land.

* New products and unknown values. There is abundant reason from a purely utilitarian standpoint for saving examples of the different kinds of living things. Scientists have no more than learned to identify the vast majority of members of the plant and animal kingdoms. Man has domesticated only a few hundred species and has intensively studied only a few dozen. The rest of the living world is virtually an unchartered wilderness to science. We have no idea what potentialities it may have, just as a few years ago no one dreamed of of the potentialities of the mold that now produces penicillin.





* Sanctuaries for rare species. There are a multitude of different kinds of wild plants and animals in the world. Many of these species of living things are in danger of extermination from man's ever-expanding activities. Their only chance of escape from bulldozers, plows, fire, poison sprays, etc., is on areas of their natural habitat.

* Educational values. These areas will be a source of wonder and excitement as they unfold the story of nature to the children of tomorrow. They alone will remain to teach the true character of our land. They are remnants of the wilderness that nurtured our civilization and they show the amazing variety and profusion of resources that made America a land of opportunity.

* Personal values. They will forever be an inspiration and pleasure to all who behold them. They will provide an opportunity for escape from crowds and confusion, for hiking, for meditation, and for simple enjoyment of the beauties of the world around us.

U.S. Forest Service Photos

WE BUILD A FIRM FOUNDATION

On September 12, 1950, the former Ecologists Union became the Nature Conservancy. During the two years following we have made every effort to create the foundation for a balanced and effective program. We believe a program for preserving nature calls first for a substantial organization and detailed surveys. We now have the structure of the sort of organization we need and have made a good start on the surveys. These things take time and they do not bring immediate recognition. They are indispensible, though, for worthwhile results.

OUR OBJECTIVE: DEMOCRATIC ACTION TO SAVE NATURE

The Nature Conservancy inherited a tradition of democratic structure from its parent organization, the Ecological Society of America. Its officers and Board of Governors are elected by the members at an annual meeting each September. Its work is carried on by volunteers. We hope that eventually it will be able to employ a staff, but the main burden of activities will even then be carried by the members. The Conservancy is a service institution. Its whole function is to produce results on the land. The "return" to members is the satisfaction of taking part in one of the worthiest causes the world has to offer.

WHERE WE STAND

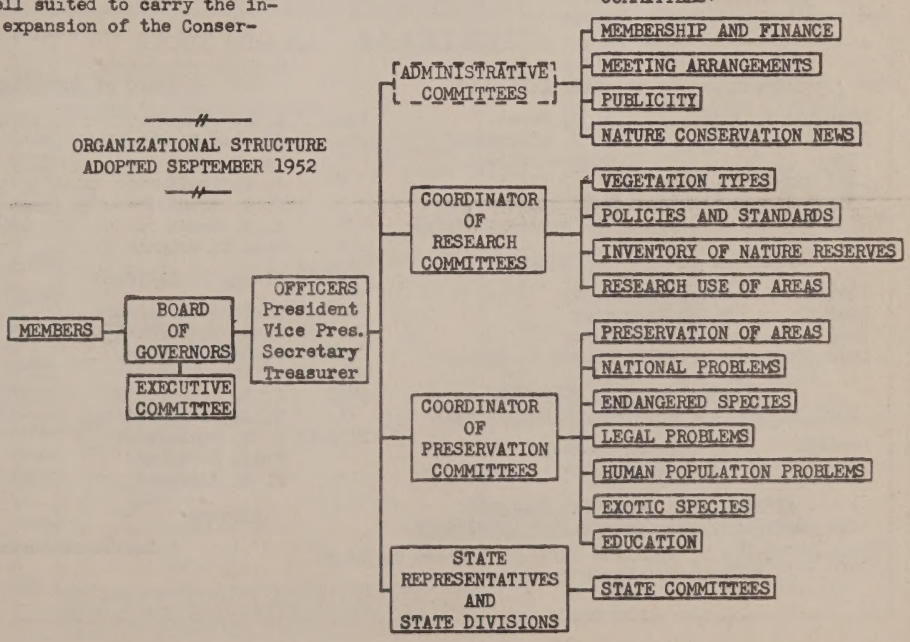
Annual Meeting Increases Size of Board of Governors

As a result of action taken at its annual meeting held in Ithaca, N.Y., on Sept.8, the Conservancy now has a Board of Governors of 26 persons. A quorum of 1/3 was established for action of the Board. During 1952 the Board had 13 members and prior to that it had 6 members. It is anticipated that the enlarged Board will be well suited to carry the increasing load created by expansion of the Conservancy.

New Committee Structure

A second major change adopted at the annual meeting was expansion of the committee structure of the Conservancy. This, too, was made necessary by increasing activities of the Conservancy. A series of 11 committees now replace the former "Study" and "Preservation" committees. James A. Macnab now becomes Coordinator of Research Committees and Albert M. Fuller, Coordinator of Preservation Committees. (See chart to right.) A number of committees remain to be organized and you are urged to volunteer for the committee of your choice.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE
ADOPTED SEPTEMBER 1952



State Operations to Expand

The program of state operations, begun last March, has turned out to be an outstanding success. Representatives are working in 34 states. Appointments for the remaining states and provinces of Canada are now being made. Among the most active programs underway are:

Alabama, Miss., La. - Dr. McCullough has worked hard at the difficult job of organizing our efforts in this region where interest in nature preservation has needed stimulating.

Arizona - Leslie N. Goodding has made the best record for getting new members and has done an outstanding job of keeping tab on areas.

California - With a large and active membership and the leadership of Dr. Wm. Hovanitz for the state as a whole and Mrs. Leroy Anderson for southern Calif., much accomplishment may be expected in the near future. Extensive publicity and other activities are now being planned.

Georgia - James B. Ross has done an excellent job of spreading word about the Conservancy. His plans include increasing the membership and working on an inventory of areas and vegetation types.

Illinois - Under the chairmanship of James M. Sanders, the Ill. Nature Conservancy has doubled its membership during the past year. It has assembled information on areas in need of preservation.

Iowa - Martin L. Grant reports extensive surveys of the natural areas in Iowa and much publicity spadework.

Michigan - Paul W. Thompson has served as liaison with the Michigan Natural Areas Council and has been active in arousing interest in the Conservancy.

State Operations (continued)

Missouri-Robert W. Schery, with the aid of Julian A. Steyermark, has prepared an extensive list of natural areas in the state. He is now developing a program to get these areas preserved.

New Mexico - Laurens C. Bolles has made use of his weekly radio program to get the nature preservation idea across to the people of his state. Also, he is building up a list of natural areas.

West Virginia - Albert M. Reese has done a fine job of getting new members and needed publicity. He took the position on a temporary basis and finds it necessary to resign. His efforts have been greatly appreciated.

Lack of space prevents listing of others though they may be doing equally as well as those mentioned above.

Each representative is responsible for leading the activities in his state in whatever manner is best suited to local conditions. It is expected that a representative first will appoint persons to assist in carrying out portions of the state program. As activities reach a sufficient degree of organization, state divisions will be formed by the members within the state and officers will be elected to take over the functions of the representative appointed by the Conservancy's president.

Central Office Activities Increase

The work of the Conservancy concerns the land. In order to put nature conservation into effect on the land it must decentralize its activities as much as possible. Primarily, therefore, the central office exists to coordinate activities, facilitate exchange of information, and promote the development of Conservancy activities elsewhere.

Needless to say, correspondence, writing, travel, literature distribution, record keeping, and general coordinating activities are increasing and will continue to do so in the future. It is anticipated that the new committee structure and state operations will relieve the central office of much of its load. Several other methods are being developed to cope with this problem.

We are now being aided by volunteer workers in our Washington, D.C., office. During the last few months Dr. Nancy Jenison, Mrs. E.W. King, and Wm. Freund have helped out. Others will start soon.

Equipment is now available in the form of an addressing machine and a mimeograph machine, as well as typewriters. These have already increased the efficiency of our work to a marked degree. We could make use of more such labor-saving devises.

For a year the office of the Conservancy has been with the offices of the National Parks Assn. and the Wilderness Society, to the mutual advantage of all. This arrangement makes possible the sharing of equipment, purchasing of supplies in larger quantities, and cooperation in many other ways.

The Limiting Factors

There are three of them: pessimism, too many organizations, and too little money.

Most of the accomplishments of the world can be laid to the optimists. Pessimists have little goal but the grave. If all the pessimists about nature

OFFICERS, 1946-1953

	President	Vice President
1948	Lee R. Dice	A. O. Weese
1949	A. O. Weese	F. W. Albertson
1950	"	George B. Fell
1951	Stanley A. Cain	"
1952	Herbert C. Hanson	Curtis L. Newcombe
1953	Richard H. Pough	S. Charles Kendeigh

	Secretary	Treasurer
1946-47	Harold M. Hefley	
1948-50	Ralph W. Dexter	
1951	Joseph J. Hickey	
1952-53	George B. Fell*	Joseph J. Hickey

Study Committee Chairman
(now Coordinator of Research Committees)

1946-51	S. Charles Kendeigh
1952-53	James A. Macnab*

Preservation Committee Chairman
(now Coordinator of Preservation Committees)

1946-49 Curtis L. Newcombe 1950-51 Richard H. Pough
1952-53 Albert M. Fuller*

Board of Governors

1946	A. S. Pearse	1952-53	Paul B. Sears*
1946-47	Charles H. Abbott	"	C. M. Goethe
"	Lee R. Dice	"	William Hard
"	J. W. Scott	"	Paul A. Herbert
"	C. T. Vorhies	"	Karl A. Menninger
"	A. O. Weese	"	Rob't. L. Perkins, Jr.
"	Paul S. Welch	"	Julian A. Steyermark
1946-48 1950-52	Victor E. Shelford	"	Conrad Chapman*
		"	Austin H. Clark*
1948-49	Rexford Daubenmire	"	F. Raymond Fosberg*
1948-50	Henry I. Baldwin	"	Curtis L. Newcombe*
1949-52	Richard H. Pough	"	E. Laurence Palmer*
1951-53	William Vogt	"	Herbert C. Hanson**
1952	J. M. Heiser, Jr.	"	Jean M. Linsdale**
"	S. Charles Kendeigh	"	Herbert A. McCullough**
1952-53	G. B. Gunlogson**	"	M. Graham Netting**
"	Frank E. Egler	"	James B. Ross**
"	J. E. Potzger*	"	Robert W. Schery**

* Incumbent through 1954
** " " 1955

The Limiting Factors (continued)

preservation would get up and give one day's work for it each year, their cause for pessimism would vanish.

In the course of development of the conservation concept, a multiplicity of organizations developed. Some represent the thinking of past times and no longer fill a valid function as independent groups, but they go on existing and add to the confusion of the conservation picture. Others, while filling a need, could do their job better if they had the strength that comes with unity. The Board of Governors of the Nature Conservancy stands ready, backed by directive of its members, to meet with representatives of any other nature preservation group with the object of working out a merger. Meanwhile, we must continue to build the kind of organization America must have to save its natural heritage, a powerful organization capable of carrying on an action program on the land. There is a real need for the Nature Conservancy. Other nature preservation groups concentrate their efforts on education. That is necessary, but it alone won't do the job.

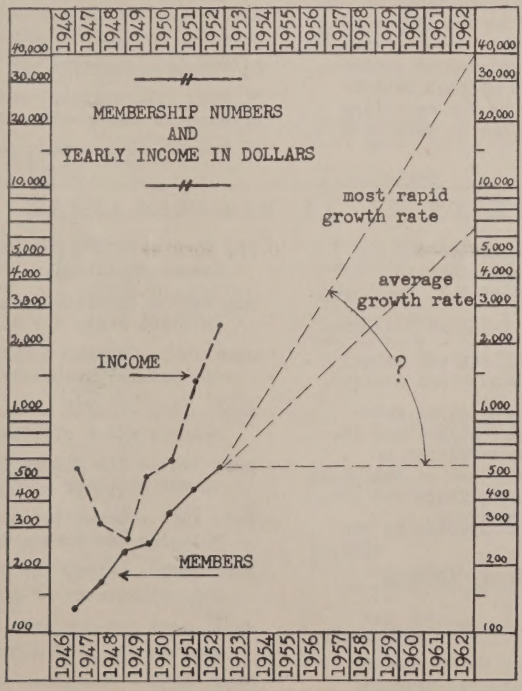
In a sense, lack of money is a limiting factor. With more money, the Conservancy could more rapidly accomplish things that would drive away the pessimism and induce more people to take part in the effort.

In the final analysis, the factor governing the accomplishments of the Conservancy, or any other institution, is prestige. Prestige comes slowly because it is the result of accomplishment --and accomplishment in turn requires prestige. (Sort of like pulling yourself up by your bootstraps.)

We can accomplish things, though, for our cause is worthy. That alone gives us the prestige we need for a start. The rest is a matter of hard work.

Members and Money - The Physical Growth

The chart to the right shows the growth of the Conservancy in terms of total membership numbers and income in dollars per year. By plotting the average rate and the maximum rate of membership growth into the future, one may speculate on future growth. Will we have 6,000; 40,000; or will we still have 554 members ten years from now?



PROGRESS ON ALL FRONTS

Besides the development of state activities and general building up of the organization, the Conservancy has been accomplishing a good deal along other lines.

Cooperation

Cooperation with other organizations has always been a basic part of its program. It now sends NATURE CONSERVATION NEWS to over 500 groups and it seeks their help in carrying on nature preservation activities.

The Conservancy is a member of the International Union for the Protection of Nature. This group is the international counterpart of the Conservancy. It was formed in 1948. The Conservancy is also a member of the Natural Resources Council of America and it has been active in this organization since its inception in 1946. The Natural Resources Council is a council of delegates from the various national conservation groups. The Conservancy has been accepted as an affiliate of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. It is thus recognized as one of the scientific organizations of the United States.

Education

The Conservancy's educational program is designed to help its preservation activities. Its primary concern is to provide information for the general public, and more particularly for that portion of the public that is interested in cultural values. Its principal informational medium is NATURE CONSERVATION NEWS. This is issued four or more times a year and is designed to keep people informed of critical areas where conservation is needed, techniques for carrying on preservation work, and national problems and developments in the conservation field. Our aim is to make it brief, easy to read, and up-to-date. It is published by low-cost methods so that it may reach the greatest number of persons.

In addition to NATURE CONSERVATION NEWS, the Conservancy has published a leaflet, "Living Museums of Primeval America", explaining the need for natural areas. A larger publication, "A System of Nature Reserves" has been issued in preliminary form and is now being revised. Numerous other articles, reports, and statements have been issued. Distribution of literature of all forms for the period September 1950 - August 1952 totalled 39,500 pieces. Of these, 7,300 were NATURE CONSERVATION NEWS and 26,400 "Living Museums" leaflets.

Inventories

"Nature Sanctuaries in the United States and Canada" was published in May 1951. This inventory was produced by the Conservancy's Committee on the Study of Plant and Animal Communities and published as an issue of THE LIVING WILDERNESS through the cooperation of the Wilderness Society. Our new Committee on Inventory of Nature Reserves has the task of compiling a revised edition.

Work is in progress on inventories of vegetation types, natural areas in need of preservation, and the status of endangered species. The new committee structure adopted by the Conservancy will greatly facilitate these activities.

A directory of organizations concerned with conservation is now in the advanced stages of development. This will include local as well as national groups. It will provide a great aid and stimulus to all nature conservation efforts.

Preservation

The Committee on Policies and Standards under the chairmanship of Paul W. Thompson has now completed the preliminary draft of a set of policies and standards to guide natural area preservation activities by the Conservancy and cooperating groups.

The Committee on Exotics, under the chairmanship of Herbert W. Levi, has kept close track of attempts to introduce exotic species into the wild. An article published in Scientific Monthly for June, 1952, by Dr. Levi, "Evaluation of Wildlife Importations", reports on these investigations.

During the last two years the Conservancy has had a hand in protecting or setting aside numerous areas in all parts of North America. It has acted on diverse problems affecting equally diverse types of areas. NATURE CONSERVATION NEWS has reported on many of these. The Conservancy has issued statements, published reports, advised through letters and visits, aided in securing funds for acquiring areas, and entered into negotiations to take over areas.

A LOOK TOWARDS THE FUTURE

The Objectives

We are living at the time of man's final conquest over the wilderness. What we have saved, and what we save in the next few years will be the only examples of wild nature that will remain to pass on from generation to generation. There will never be another chance.

The Nature Conservancy faces the challenge of obtaining:

* Examples of the various types of vegetation and natural features not yet represented in reserves.

* Sufficient areas of the habitats required to save adequate populations of all rare and endangered kinds of plants and animals.

* Enough areas to satisfy our educational and wilderness recreation needs. There are still vast regions where there are no parks or nature reserves.

* Nature preservation on all lands to the greatest extent consistent with a progressive civilization.

The Program

The Conservancy has developed this program:

1) Make a survey and inventory of the natural types that should be preserved.

2) Keep track of rare kinds of plants and animals, and defend endangered species.

3) Keep an up-to-date register of all wild parks and nature reserves.

4) Defend parks and reserves from exploitation, and work with the agencies keeping these tracts.

5) Locate areas that should be saved and get them set aside, either directly under the Conservancy or under the care of other agencies.

6) Foster scientific and educational use of reserves.

7) Work with schools, museums, and clubs, and with government conservation and planning agencies.

8) Promote nature protection on private lands.

GROWTH OF AN ORGANIZATION

1917 - Committee for the Preservation of Natural Conditions formed in the Ecological Society of America under the chairmanship of V.E. Shelford.

1926 - NATURALIST'S GUIDE TO THE AMERICAS published.

1931 - Committee on the Study of Plant and Animal Communities formed under the Ecological Society.

March 1946 - Ecologists Union formed as an independent organization, including the two committees, the Committee for the Preservation of Natural Conditions and the Committee on the Study of Plant and Animal Communities.

Dec. 1947 - Permanent constitution adopted by the Ecologists Union.

May 1950 - LIVING MUSEUMS OF PRIMEVAL AMERICA leaflet published.

Sept. 1950 - Name changed to the Nature Conservancy.

Nov. 1950 - The Nature Conservancy recognized as tax exempt by the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

May 1951 - NATURE SANCTUARIES IN THE U.S. AND CANADA published.

May 1951 - Illinois Nature Conservancy organized as first state division.

June 1951 - NATURE CONSERVATION NEWS superseded the Nature Conservancy CIRCULAR.

Sept. 1951 - Board of Governors enlarged to 9 members and 4 officers.

Oct. 1951 - The Nature Conservancy incorporated in the District of Columbia.

Oct. 1951 - Committee on Exotics and Committee on Policies and Standards organized.

Mar. 1952 - Policy for State Operations adopted and appointment of state representatives begun.

Sept. 1952 - Board of Governors enlarged to 22 members and 4 officers.

Sept. 1952 - Committee structure revised.

The Cost

The following table outlines the goals of the Conservancy. Estimates of income from membership are based on the previous growth rate and on experience of similar organizations. The estimates assume a continuing effort to obtain new members, financed from membership dues income. The Conservancy must depend on contributions and grants to assure an adequate income. There goals are set at conservative figures that should be surpassed if possible.

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
	Income Goals					
Contributions			14,000	27,000	38,500	54,500
Membership dues	1,345	2,413	4,000	5,200	7,000	9,400
Total income	1,345	2,413	18,000	32,200	45,500	63,900
	Proposed Expenditures					
Central operations	1,458	1,265	10,000	15,000	16,000	17,500
Regional operations			6,200	14,000	25,000	40,000
Reserve fund	203	600	1,800	3,200	4,500	6,400

Immediate Projects

The committees of the Nature Conservancy have the task of assembling information on a country-wide basis and coordinating the activities between states. Some of their immediate tasks are as follows:

A study and enumeration of the vegetation and biotic types of the United States and Canada.

A number of studies of this sort have been made for limited regions and for certain categories such as forest types and range types. No one has ever undertaken to compile this information for the whole country. This will be a delineation, not a classification. Estimated cost $5,000.

A preliminary inventory of rare and endangered species.

This study will be carried out by the Committee on Endangered Species in cooperation with the Survival Service of the International Union for the Protection of Nature. Estimated cost $7,000.

A standard system of distribution mapping for use of biologists and geographers.

Planning and preliminary work have been completed. There remains the task of drafting and printing a suitable base map of North America. This project, by facilitating the distribution mapping activities of scientists in general, will greatly increase the available basic data the Conservancy needs to carry on its work. Estimated cost $1,500.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

The books of the Nature Conservancy for the fiscal period Sept. 1, 1951 to Aug. 31, 1952, have been audited by Thomas J. Stavrum, Certified Public Accountant, of Madison, Wisc. An abridged summary of his findings appears below.

Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements
Sept. 1, 1951 to Aug. 31, 1952

Cash balance, Sept 1, 1951		$ 432.52
Receipts:		
Dues and contributions	$2,321.50	
Interest on U.S. Gov't Bonds	7.50	
Sale of "Nature Sanctuaries"	84.50	2,413.50
Total		$2,846.02
Disbursements:		
Printing and stationery	475.13	
Postage	188.79	
Travel	110.27	
Office rent	84.00	
"Nature Conservation News"	142.28	
Memberships (IUPN, NRC, etc.)	92.62	
Payment towards "Nature Sanct."	100.00	
Secretarial help	13.62	
Other supplies	58.61	
U.S. Gov't Bonds, "G"	600.00	1,865.32
Cash Balance, August 31, 1952		980.70

Statement of Financial Condition
August 31, 1951

Current Assets:		
Cash balance	980.70	
Inventory of postage & supplies	167.00	
Total current assets	1,147.77	
Investments:		
U.S. Gov't Bonds (current value)	989.40	
Fixed Assets:		
Addressing machine, etc.	57.43	
TOTAL ASSETS		2,194.60
Current Liabilities:		
Purchases, Aug. 1952	128.88	
Net Worth:		
Balance, Sept. 1, 1951	844.48	
Net Revenue	1,181.24	
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH		2,194.60

Statement of Revenue and Expense
Sept. 1, 1951 to Aug. 31, 1952

Revenue:		
Dues, contributions, sales, & interest	$2,418.10	
Expense		
Printing, postage, travel rent, depreciation, etc.	1,236.86	
Net Revenue		$1,181.24

THE NATURE CONSERVANCY
1840 MINTWOOD PLACE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 9, D C.
FORM 3547 REQUESTED

The Nature Conservancy is an independent member-governed organization dedicated to saving America's heritage of wild nature. Its specific object is to preserve natural areas as "living museums" of the primeval wilderness. Such tracts are precious for their scientific, educational, and esthetic values. They also afford a home for the multitude of kinds of living things that would otherwise vanish from the earth, destroyed by our civilization.

The work of our organization began in 1917 under the direction of a committee of the Ecological Society of America. In 1946 the Ecologists Union was formed to take over these tasks. In 1950 its name was changed to the Nature Conservancy.

We, the members of the Nature Conservancy, invite you to join with us in this work. Membership is open to both individuals and organizations. Your contribution is an allowable income tax deduction.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

President:
RICHARD H. POUGH
American Museum of Natural History
Vice President:
S. CHARLES KENDEIGH
University of Illinois
Secretary:
GEORGE B. FELL
Washington, D. C.
Treasurer:
JOSEPH J. HICKEY
University of Wisconsin
CONRAD CHAPMAN
Boston, Massachusetts
AUSTIN H. CLARK
U. S. National Museum
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Norfolk, Connecticut
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Falls Church, Virginia
C. M. GOETHE
Sacramento, California
G. B. GUNLOGSON
Racine, Wisconsin
HERBERT C. HANSON
Catholic University of America
WILLIAM HARD
New Canaan, Connecticut
PAUL A. HERBERT
Michigan State College
JEAN M. LINSDALE
Robles del Rio, California
HERBERT A. McCULLOUGH
Howard College
KARL MENNINGER
Topeka, Kansas
M. GRAHAM NETTING
Carnegie Museum
CURTIS L. NEWCOMBE
Lafayette, California
E. LAURENCE PALMER
Cornell University
ROBERT L. PERKINS, JR.
Tenafly, New Jersey
J. E. POTZGER
Butler University
JAMES B. ROSS
Decatur, Georgia
ROBERT W. SCHERY
Kirkwood, Missouri
PAUL B. SEARS
Yale University
JULIAN A. STEYERMARK
Chicago Natural History Museum
WILLIAM VOGT
Planned Parenthood Federation of America

RESEARCH COMMITTEES
Coordinator:
JAMES A. MACNAB
Portland State Extension Center, Oregon

PRESERVATION COMMITTEES
Coordinator:
ALBERT M. FULLER
Milwaukee Public Museum

NATURE CONSERVATION NEWS
Editor:
JOHN W. BRAINERD
Springfield College

The Nature Conservancy
1840 Mintwood Place, N. W.
Washington 9, D. C.

Date.....

Please include me (our organization) as a member. Enclosed is $.....

☐ Individual ☐ Organization

Membership classes are as follows:
Regular $2; Sustaining $5;
Contributing $10; Supporting $25 or more;
Patrons $100 or more with future dues optional.

Name

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City Zone State

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Dr. Richard H. Goodwin
Connecticut College
New London, Connecticut

Immediate Projects (continued)

A revision of the inventory of nature reserves.

This will require first-hand visiting of many areas to obtain accurate information as to their status and condition. Estimated cost is $2,500.

A study of the legal problems involved in establishing nature reserves.

There is need for a concise handbook giving pertinent laws of each state and evaluating the possible legal procedures for setting up reserves. Such a study would be invaluable to local groups working on preservation problems. Estimated cost is $4,000.

A series of educational leaflets for school and similar use.

This would include a leaflet on outdoor manners and leaflets giving the elementary story of ecology and nature preservation. Estimated cost is $10,000.

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Many other projects are under consideration, but these will serve as examples of the sort of work there is to be done. There is particular need also for support of research on areas that have been preserved and for support of field investigations of areas in need of preservation.

Nature Sanctuaries Fund

The Conservancy has set up a fund for donations towards the establishment and maintenance of sanctuaries. Donations may be made for general use or for specific preservation projects being carried on by the Conservancy or by cooperating organizations.

The program of the Nature Conservancy depends entirely on the voluntary support of those who care. It grows according to the degree of their efforts and contributions.

The government will help you make a gift to the Conservancy --by allowing you to deduct it from your taxable income.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath to the Nature Conservancy, a non-profit corporation chartered in the District of Columbia,

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